FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1844. [NO. 1421.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by Peter Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge. By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 20ts

Taken Up,

ONE mile from Harrisville, in Montgomery county, on the road leading from Fayetteville, by M. A. H. Saunders, a clay bank HORSE, common size, about 10 years old, blazed face, all of his feet white up to the knees, with a large ear-bell around his neck. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. HARRIS.

August 13, 1844. 20-tf

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last of February under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of the Faculty.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., Editor of the Western Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati. Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

A full course of lectures costs $105, payable invariably *in advance*; for which sum, notes of good solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come are taken without discount. The matriculating or library ticket is *five* dollars, and the graduation fee *twenty* dollars, both of which are payable in advance. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars; and in this department will be entirely removed, and practical anatomy taught *in person* by the demonstrator, who is earnestly advised that each pupil take a ticket for one session at least.

The Faculty have appointed E. L. DUDLEY, M. D. to the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order,
THOS. D. MITCHELL, *Dean.*

June 1844. 20-8w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with them Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H., who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young ladies with board. These young Ladies will reside under joint care and supervision.

It is suggested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, by those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of May, and do not think it safe to return before the 20th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do. on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept. —after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it the meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.

Fayetteville, July 17.

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act incorporating Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, for an act incorporating Pine Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

August 14, 1844. 19-30d

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

19-3m

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 31st of August, 1844.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters		$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

July 20, 1844. 16-tdpd

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term, 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan. Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, and Richmond Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

19]

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, September 17th, I will sell at my Store on Person Street, my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, Crockery and Glassware, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT on North Street.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

As the above sale is for Cash, bargains may be expected.

J. W. WOOTEN.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WOOTEN.

August 14, 1844. 19-5w

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (3 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4. Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Specie is beginning to go from New York to Europe. The Express of Tuesday says:

"Sterling bills have got up to 109¼ a 110, which makes the banks a little sensitive. About three hundred thousand dollars in silver have been taken from the brokers for London, and the same amount will be taken for France. It is not at all surprising that exchange should get up when the importations continue so large; indeed, it is singular that it has not risen before. The remittance of a moderate sum in specie is not to be regretted, as it would check imports, which is very desirable."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A HARD HIT!

In the discussion at the Half-way House on the 27th ult., between Robert G. Scott and Joseph Segar, Esqrs. Mr. Scott, after exhibiting the Tariff act of '42 in the blackest aspect, asked with an air of evident exultation, "What would be done with the revenue flowing into the Treasury, from the present Tariff?" intimating that there would be ere long a surplus in the Treasury, which all good democrats deprecated—to which he might have added all good Whigs. Mr. Segar replied that this was a strange interrogatory to be propounded by a Democrat, and that Mr. Scott and his friend blew hot and cold in the same breath. When the Tariff Law of '42 was passed, the Democrats, Col. Polk in the number, swore by all the Gods, that it was not a revenue, but a prohibitory and strictly protective Tariff, and predicated that it would not bring in revenue enough to carry on the Government. This was the hue and cry against the Tariff of '42; and now when the disturbing causes had been removed, and the measure was pouring into the Treasury a copious stream of revenue, it was asked—what should be done with all this revenue? I will tell you, (said Mr. Segar,) what we will do with it: After defraying the expenses of an economical government, we will appropriate the residue to the payment of the public debt, which has been entailed upon the country by the wasteful extravagance of a Democratic Administration. Your Party not only used up all the vast revenue from the customs and public lands, but more than 30 millions of extra funds, and then left their Whig successors a large debt to pay, and nothing to pay it with. This debt of your contracting we will pay off. (said Mr. Segar.) that's the use we will make of the plentiful revenue, which contrary to your predictions, the wise and admirable Tariff Law of 1842 is pouring into the Treasury. The hit was a palpable one, and made many a Democrat present wriggle and twist not a little.

SPECTATOR.

The Presidential Contest.—The contest between the two parties in this country is narrowing down more and more to a simple but a very startling point, viz: Whether the Government of the United States shall be administered for the benefit of the people of the United States, or the people of Texas, Great Britain, and the world at large. Or, in other words, whether we are to become a powerful and independent nation ourselves, or pay tribute and swell the dominion of foreign tax-masters.

Let Americans consider this point. There is something more than meets the eye in it. Let us impartially examine ourselves and see whether we are not going for men instead of our country. Democracy means patriotism, not party spirit.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

Effects of the Tariff in the South.—The editor of the Talladega (Ala.) Reporter mentions a quantity of hollow ware (castings) from the Iron Works of Noah Goode & Co., in Benton county, which he says are in every respect, equal to the imported ware. These castings are sold at 7 cents per pound, whereas the same article of no better quality, manufactured abroad, costs 12 cents. Sixty hands are employed at this Foundry, who are thus withdrawn from the competition in Agricultural products of the surrounding country.

Near Talladega, there is another Foundry which manufactures large quaantities of Iron equally as good as the foreign article, and at lower rates.

"For ourselves," says the Reporter, "we must confess that one fact like this, has more weight with us, than a whole volume of Theory. It not only brings down the necessaries of life, but creates a home market for the domestic produce of the farmer, and enables him to sell his corn, pork and oats, poultry and butter, for a fair price at his own door."

On the 29th May, 1843, the Hon. James K. Polk, now the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy for the high office of President, addressed the following letter to the people of Tennessee:

WINCHESTER, May 29th, '43.

To the people of Tennessee:

The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones at Carollville on the 12th of April last, that we should write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was, that our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people. That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. If I had steadily during the period I was a representative in Congress been opposed to a protective policy, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the Tariff act of the last Whig Congress, as being highly protective in its character and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting States, required its repeal, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise act of 1833.

JAMES K. POLK.

Mr. Clay's Neighbors.—What a blush of shame ought to mantle the cheeks of the vile traducers of Mr. Clay! W[illegible] all [illegible] influences which the baseness [illegible] own could bring to bear [illegible] city of neighbors have given th[illegible] vote 1846, 720, being a gain over t[illegible] 11. Where now are Gen. McCalla and [illegible] Wickliffe! Fayett[illegible] has spoken, in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, her verdict of condemnation against these bitter revilers of the pure and honest Statesman of the West, and if they are not wholly incorrigible, as we suspect they are, they will hide themselves in some private retreat and not again appear before their outraged fellow-citizens at least until after the Presidential election.—*Maysville Eagle.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Newland *v.* Buncombe Turnpike Company, *from* Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in St. John's Lodge No. 1, *v.* Callender, from New Hanover, affirming the sentence below. Also, in State *v.* Scott, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in *doe ex dem.* Backe *v.* Staunton & Elliott, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *doe ex dem.* Gilliant *v.* Riedick, from Gates; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Whitaker *v.* Carter, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Horney, Coffin & Co. *v.* Craven, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Newland *v.* Tate, in Equity from Buncombe, directing decree for an account against defendant in his own right, and as Administrator.

By Daniel, J. in Samuel *v.* Zackery, from Surry, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Chaffin *v.* Long, in Equity from Davie, affirming the order. Also, in Cobb *v.* Glissen, in Equity from Duplin, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Blacknall *v.* Jenkins, in Equity from Granville, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in State *v.* Thompson, from Rockingham, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in A. Swaim *v.* Stafford, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in M. Swaim *v.* Stafford, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Paxton *v.* Rhea and others, in Equity from Mecklenburg, directing a decree for division, and for an account.

By Nash, J. in Heathman *v.* Hall and others, in Equity from Rowan; the cause is reserved for further argument. Also, in Waggoner and wife *v.* Miller, from Rowan, reversing the judgment and dismissing the petition. Also, in Womble *v.* Battle, in Equity from Wake, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Lewis *v.* Kemp, in Equity from Bladen, decree and reference to the Master to take the accounts. Also, in Bryan *v.* Waters and others, in Equity from Rutherford, directing the Bill to be dismissed.

Tobacco in China.—We see it conjectured that possibly Tobacco may become an article of extensive exportation from this country to China. Mr. Cushing enters upon his duties there with a commendable devotion to the interests of his country, and will doubtless do all in his power to promote the friendship and commercial intercourse between the Americans and Chinese. If Tobacco should become, as it may, a succedaneum to opium there we should profit greatly by it. It would go far to reinstate the lucrative nature of Tobacco planting in Virginia. It would increase our means of paying for our tea, and prevent the export of a large sum in silver, which annually goes out to China for that purpose. It would be agreeable news here that there was a fair prospect for such a course of things in our trade.

We do not see that any positive movement has been made in the matter; but the reasons seem to warrant the expectation that success might attend such a movement. Some persons, we believe, entertain the idea that even if Tobacco should be consumed to any great extent in China we should not likely be benefitted by it, since it could be readily grown nearer, and we believe in China itself. That may be; but we doubt whether it will be grown there, or any where nearer, to be afforded so good or cheaper than we could afford it. Besides, China can always find more profit, we suppose, in the cultivation of tea, of which she has in fact a monopoly. We think it just as reasonable that she should buy her Tobacco as her opium, which she might have produced, but which she bought in such immense quantities.

Whatever control England may have over the Celestial Empire, we anticipate a prosperous trade for the U. States there; and we think there is every reason to believe that our representative there will faithfully guard our interests and wisely provide for their advancement.—*Richmond Compiler.*

How to die Easy.—A few weeks ago, Mr. William P. Chilton, the great Whig of Talladega, related an anecdote before the Clay Club of this city, which exhibited a correct idea of the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. Mr. Chilton said that a certain Dutchman had a sick son by the name of Jacob. The old Dutchman said, "dat he physic Shacob mit de physic of all the doctors, and Shacob got no petter fast, but began for to die, but could not die nodder for de physic. So Shacob he struggle hard, but could not die; so I sents for de todder sort of doctor, and he comes, and gives Shacob some *Poke* root tea, and Shacob died so easy right off, dat no poddy knew it."

So with the Democratic party, said Mr. Chilton. They were dying hard at Baltimore, gasping for breath, and in a fit of desperation took a dose of *Poke* root tea for the purpose of dying easy. The medicine will have the desired effect; the party are now dying so gently, under the operation of the *Polk* drink, that, like Jacob, nobody will know when their breath is gone.

Tuscaloosa Monitor.

Excruciating.—That miracle of wit, the editor of the Post, takes up some room in proving that Henry Clay is a descendant of Adam, whom he calls the "first old Tory and Traitor;" and asks triumphantly whether the base author of our fall shall be rewarded for his treason in the election of his immediate desc[illegible]dant. From whom did Polk spring? It w[illegible]'t be necessa[illegible] to go *so far back* in his an[illegible]stral line f[illegible] a tory and a traitor.

Boston Nettle.

W[illegible] most curious turn in politics. The[illegible]s carry a state by three or four thou[illegible] majority—and they think it doing well. But their opponents say that they are *beaten*, because they did not carry it by twelve or fourteen thousand! Now this is asking too much. The Whigs don't bargain to sweep the states, with *no opposition at all.* They expect to triumph—but they ask for *some* [illegible]s on the other side.—*Alex. Gaz.*

John G. Coster, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New York, died in that city on Thursday last, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH IN BOONVILLE.

The Boonville "Union" contains the substance of two speeches made by Mr. Benton, in Boonville, on the 17th and 18th instant, written out by himself. The following notice of one of them is copied from the St. Louis Republican:

In the commencement of his remarks Mr. Benton is said to have "disclaimed all personal or individual feeling in the approaching election; his sole object in coming to the meeting being to advance the interest of the great Democratic cause, and without the slightest regard to himself. He had been elected four times to the Senate of the United States by the will of the people, and he was more disposed to return them thanks for these four elections than to ask them to elect him a fifth time. He felt himself neutral and passive in this question, asking for nothing, paying no attention to himself, and only desiring to contribute his part to the success of the great cause in which they were all engaged."

Mr. Benton then referred to Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Senator Wright, and was warm in his praise of these gentlemen. He declared his personal and political friendship for Mr. Polk, and expressed himself pleased with that part of his letter of acceptance in which he pledged himself to a single term of four years in the event of his election. "Though in favor of two terms, and believing that time short enough for a President to establish systems and consolidate great measures, yet in this particular case there was reason for an exception; and he was rejoiced to see that Mr. Polk had voluntarily made it. The reason was this: The North had given but three Presidents in the fifty-five years which the Union had existed, and not one of these had been re-elected. The Southern States had given all the rest, and re-elected every one. While this difference was confined to Federal Presidents it might be considered as a political effect, and left no sting behind it; but, after the same thing began to happen to Democratic Presidents, the political cause for it might begin to disappear, and the revolting spectacle of a sectional or geographical, or '*peculiar institution*' reason rise up in its place! No such hideous and anti-national reasoning for putting down Northern Presidents could be allowed to exist, or seem to exist, without irritating and arraying one-half of the Union against the other; and, therefore, it was of the highest possible moment to obliterate the memory of what had happened in the case of Mr. Van Buren in the shortest possible time. Mr. Polk's voluntary pledge to a single term opened the door for this consummation; *and he, for one, was in favor of seeing the Democratic candidate of* 1848 *taken from the North.*"

Passing a brief eulogium upon Mr. Dallas, Mr. Benton proceeded to "the subject on which all were anxious to hear him speak, namely, the annexation of Texas." Much of the first part of this speech was taken up in establishing the positions which he had maintained upon the negotiation of the first treaty, by which Texas was lost to us through the instrumentality of Mr. Calhoun and other Southern members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. He read the bill introduced by him at the last session of Congress, giving authority to the President to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries and the acquisition of Texas, and proceeded to explain and defend it. "Let those who want Texas *with* the Union," he said, "go for the bill; let those who want Texas *without* the Union adhere to the dead treaty." Mr. Benton proceeded—

"Disunion was a primary object of the treaty; an intrigue for the Presidency was its secondary object; land speculation and stock-jobbing were auxiliary objects; and the four objects together brought it forward at the time and in the manner in which it came forward, just forty days before the Baltimore Convention, and at the exact moment to mix with the Presidential election, and to make dissension, discord, and mischief between the North and South. Mr. B. said he meant this for the prime movers and negotiators of the treaty, and not for those who supported the treaty without participating in the views of its makers. He had in various speeches exposed the disunion scheme, and the intrigue for the Presidency; he had not shown the part which land speculation and stock jobbing acted in concocting the treaty, and pressing its ratification. He had not noticed this part; but it was a conspicuous one, and was seen by every body at Washington. The city was a buzzard roost! the Presidential mansion and Department of State were buzzard roosts! defiled and polluted by the foul and voracious birds, in the shape of land speculators and stockjobbers, who saw their prey in the treaty, and spared no effort to secure it. Their own work was to support the treaty and its friends—to assail its opponents—to abuse the Senators who were against it—to vilify them, and lie upon them in speech and in writing—and to establish a committee, still sitting at Washington, to promote and protect their interest. The treaty assumed ten millions of debt and confirmed all the land claims under the laws of Texas. The treaty correspondence claimed two hundred millions of acres of land in Texas, of which two thirds were represented as vacant and claimed as a fund out of which the debt assumed was to be paid. Vain and impotent attempt at deception! Open and fraudulent attempts to assume a bubble debt for the benefit of stockjobbers without any adequate consideration either to Texas or the United States! Texas in all its proper extent—in its whole length and breadth, from the Sabine to the west of the Nueces, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red river—contains but 135,000 square miles, equal to 84 millions of acres; and to get the remainder of the quantity of 200 millions of acres they have to count the wild country under the dominion of Camanche Indians, and the left bank of the Rio Grande from head to mouth,

all of which is under Mexican dominion, and great part of which has been settled and granted above two hundred years. It is nonsense to talk of Texas possessing vacant land. If there is any thing vacant, it is because it is not worth having. Texas itself has been settled at San Antonio, Nacogdoches, and other places above one hundred years, and has been under the dominion of three different Governments, each of which has been granting away its lands, and that not 40 acres and 80 acre tracts, but by leagues and parallels of latitude and longitude, and by hundreds of thousands and millions of acres at a time. The King's Government made grants there from 1720 to 1820; then the States of Coahuila and Texas, united as one State, made grants from 1820 to 1835, when the Texan revolution broke out; and since that Texas has been granting by wholesale and retail, having a General Land Office at the seat of Government, and a local one in every county, all employed in granting land, and that to the Anglo-Saxon race whose avidity for land is insatiable. After all this, what vacant land can there be in Texas? Not an acre worth having; so that the assumption of her debt by the treaty was gratuitous, and without consideration. And what a debt! created upon scrip and certificates at every imaginable degree of depreciation, and now held by jobbers, most of whom have purchased at two cents, and five cents, and seven cents in the dollar, and would have seen their scrip, where it bore six per cent., worth upwards of one hundred cents to the dollar the day the treaty was ratified; and where it bore ten per cent. interest, as three millions of it did, would have been worth upwards of two hundred cents in the dollar on the day of the ratification of the treaty. And all this to go to the benefit, not even of Texas, but of speculators; and that while the United States refuse, and rightfully refuse, to assume the debts of their own States. These scrip-holders were among the most furious treaty men at Washington, and cannot bear the idea of having their scrip *scaled* as the continental bills of the American Revolution (issued under the same circumstances) were *scaled*, so as to give them back their outlay and interest; but they want them funded, as the soldiers' certificates were in the year 1791, not for the benefit of soldiers, but for the benefit of jobbers and members of Congress, who by law, turned two and sixpence into thirty shillings in their own pockets, and that to the amount of millions of dollars. The Yazoo land speculation, and the soldiers' certificate speculation, were grains of mustard to the mountain compared to the Texas land and scrip speculation which the rejection of the treaty balked. Under the bill justice will be done. The scrip will be scaled, and void grants of land annulled.

To show the extent of these land grants, and to expose the fraudulent statements in the treaty correspondence, that only sixty-seven millions of acres had been granted, Mr. B. produced and exhibited to all present a large pamphlet with a map attached to it, containing the claims of a single individual, and all of which were asserted to be valid under the treaty. They were grants derived from the second of the Governments which had granted lands in Texas, to-wit: the States of Coahuila and Texas when united as one State, which was their condition from 1820, when the Mexican revolution broke out, to 1835, when Texas revolted. The grants were made to a Mr. John Charles Beales, an Englishman, married to a Mexican woman, or to Mexicans, and purchased by him; and all obtained for little or no consideration—some in reward for introducing cattle—and some unconditionally. They are now all transferred to a citizen of the United States, a Mr. John Woodward, of New York, and amount to far more than the whole quantity which the treaty correspondence admits to have been granted by all the Governments which ever held Texas.

Mr. B. then enumerated these grants and pointed out their position on the map, the quantities in all cases not ascertainable because they extended from rivers, from mountains to mountains, and from parallels to parallels of latitude and longitude. The first was a grant of forty-five millions of acres, being a fraction less than the States of Kentucky and Ohio united, extending from north latitude 32 degrees to 37 degrees and 20 minutes, and from longitude 102 degrees west from Greenwich to the *Sierra Obscura* mountains, and covering the upper waters of the Colorado, the Red river, and the Arkansas. Another covered three degrees of latitude—from 28 to 32 degrees—bounded west on longitude 100 degrees west from Greenwich, and extending east to the Colorado, on which it bound fifteen leagues. A third extended from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, and covered two degrees of latitude, from 27 to 29. A fourth claim consisted of a set of grants, nine in number, each for eleven leagues, making ninety-nine leagues in the whole, lying on the Nueces, and all made to Mexicans, from whom Beales purchased. These ninety-nine leagues were absolute and unconditional grants, in fee simple; the others were *empressario* grants, or upon the condition of settling a number of families on each. The families had not been settled, being prevented by the Indian wars and the Texan revolution; and the pamphlet sets out the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Aredondo claim, and the Clark claim in Florida, to show that in such cases (the performance of the condition becoming impossible by the act of God, the public enemy, or the grantor) the condition becomes discharged, the grant is absolute, the party may have time after the removal of the obstacle to fulfil the terms, and that these decisions and the terms of the [illegible] grants, amounting to [illegible] millions of acres, equal to [illegible] or four such States as Kentucky, are to be valid; and [illegible] Aredondo, upon the same footing with that to Aredondo. They were not annulled by the late Texan treaty. None were annulled by it. All the grants were confirmed which were good under the laws of Texas; and the laws of Texas, so far as the right of property is concerned, are the laws of Spain and Mexico, and Coahuila and Texas, under which the right of property accrued.

Mr. B. said the President's message communicating the treaty to the Senate was as untrue in relation to the granted and to the vacant lands in Texas as it was in every other particular. Instead of two hundred millions of acres, there were only eighty-four millions of acres in Texas proper; the rest was the one half in Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, and had been granted away centuries ago; and the other half in the wild country of the Camanches and the *Sierra Obscura* mountains, and must be fought for and bought from these Indians before it can be possessed, and will be then found to be covered by Beale's forty-five million acre grant. Instead of thirty-seven millions of acres granted, every inch of Texas proper, and all the Indian country besides, was granted away. Instead of one hundred and thirty millions of acres of vacant land, there was no vacant land; for even the steril mountains and barren prairies had been granted to speculators to sell to the United States and in Europe; and the assumption to pay the scrip debts of Texas in consideration of the vacant lands, was a naked and fraudulent assumption to pay ten millions for nothing—and that to stock jobbers who had given two cents, and five cents, and seven cents in the dollar for the claims, and whose agents were at Washington infesting the Capitol, the President's house, and the Department of State, and doing all that was in their power to sustain the treaty, and to pull down the Senators who despised them and their scrip. The treaty was a fraud in not annulling the great grants, made for considerations not fulfilled, and for not *scaling* the depreciated scrip debt. It was a fraud in these particulars, but this fraud created a voracious and clamorous interest for the treaty. Mr. B. said the patriotic people of Missouri were mistaken in supposing that every body were like themselves, actuated by laudable motives in wanting Texas, because it was geographically connected with the United States, and essential to its political, commercial, and social system. There were others who wanted it for very different purposes—the disunionists, for example, who wanted to use it for separating the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States; Presidential intriguers, who wanted it to make and unmake Presidential candidates; and land-speculators and stock-jobbers, who wanted to enrich themselves.

Throughout his speech, Mr. B. presented it as the design of the Texas treaty not to get Texas into the Union, but to get the Southern States out of it, and showed that the whole treaty, and all the correspondence relating to it, was studiously and artfully contrived for that purpose. To pick a quarrel with Great Britain, and also with the non-slaveholding States on the subject of slavery, was the open, undisguised object of the negotiator from the beginning to the ending. To array the slaveholding against the non-slaveholding half of the Union was his open and continued effort. To present the acquisition of Texas as a Southern, sectional, slaveholding question, wholly directed to the extension, perpetuation, and predominance of slavery, was his express and avowed object. And after all this open effort to make the Texas question a slave question, the admission of the Texan States into the Union was to be submitted to a House of Representatives where there was a majority of forty-six members from the non-slaveholding States! What could all this be for except to have the Texan States refused admission, and a pretext furnished the Southern States for secession! All this was so well understood in South Carolina that the cry of "*Texas or Disunion*" was raised in that quarter not only before the treaty was rejected, but before it was made! Let it never be forgotten, said Mr. B., that a treaty cannot admit new States. The Constitution grants that power to Congress. The Texas treaty did not, and could not admit Texas as a State: it only admitted it as a territory. The question of admitting the States would have to come on afterwards in Congress; and the non-admission being previously made sure of, then the secession from the North and adhesion to Texas was to become the "rightful remedy." Texas being in the Union as a *territory* by the supreme law of the land, *a treaty*, her non-admission by Congress would become a breach of that supreme law, and many under those circumstances were counted upon to secede who would otherwise abhor secession.

Mr. B. said he saw the first signs of a scheme of disunion during the session of Congress in 1842-43. He saw other signs of it in the summer of 1843; and by the end of the late session of Congress the signs had become so thick and clear that he was able to denounce it on the floor of the Senate.—His reply to Mr. McDuffie on Saturday, the 15th of June, was the first public denunciation of this new treason against the Union. He had denounced it long before to many persons, and particularly at the late session of Congress to Mr. Aaron V. Brown, a member of Congress from Tennessee, who had vicariously obtained the Texas letter from General Jackson, and who seemed to be vicariously charged with some enterprise on himself, and which was nipped in the bud, be it what it might. He had [illegible] at the commencement [illegible] the session [illegible] that he had proclaimed [illegible] the end of [illegible]. He knew the treasonable [illegible] and Presidential intrigues, long [illegible] in the Senate. He could [illegible] out until the signs were sufficiently [illegible] to demand the adhesion and the [illegible] of this was the case. Before the end of the session [illegible] the State, [illegible] the Texas election, and that the patriotic [illegible] on the people might blind them [illegible] the consequences of rash counsels, the old [illegible] of 1832 were [illegible] to work to accomplish the design which [illegible] and they began too soon! [illegible] Congress from the Southern States were invited to act together; communications with the Texan Minister were recommended to be opened; all the slave States were to be roused and excited; and, to crown the scheme, a *Hartford Convention*, under the pretext of a Southern Texas Convention, was proposed to be held at Nashville. All this he, Mr. B., had denounced in the Senate. He denounced it in the hearing of thousands, with the concurrence of almost all, and without denial from any. Whigs and Democrats applauded him. Happily there was one green spot in the political field where Whigs and Democrats united, and that was in the patriotic field of devotion to the Union. Whigs cheered him as well as Democrats when he denounced disunion in the American capitol; and since that time a still more striking spectacle had been seen when, on the 6th day of July, the present month, Whigs and Democrats assembled at Nashville in joint meeting, and in energetic resolutions protested against the desecration of Tennessee soil by profaning it to the purposes of a disunion Convention. These resolutions will repulse the Southern Hartford Convention from Nashville, and drive it to seek some other locality."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The results of the recent Election, having been now conclusively ascertained, the Central Committee feel it to be their duty to offer to you, and through you, to the Whigs of the Union, their congratulations on the glorious triumph which has been achieved in the Old North State.

We have carried our Governor, by a majority of thirty-four hundred votes, and have secured a majority of *two* in the Senate, and *twenty-two* in the House of Commons—making a majority, on joint ballot, of TWENTY-FOUR! The result in the Legislature is the more gratifying, when we recollect that, two years ago, our adversaries had, at the close of the Session, a majority of THIRTY! But the mere change, effected in that body, large as it is, will convey but an inadequate notion of the value of our triumph.

The Whig Candidates, every where, throughout the State, openly avowed the great measures of the Whig party: A Tariff for Revenue, with incidental protection to American industry—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands amongst the States—a National Bank—and the one term principle. These have been avowed by every Whig Candidate, as the leading objects of the party, and success has been every where sought, in order that these measures may be secured and promoted.

While this open and manly avowal of their principles has marked the exertions of our friends, there has been no period since the formation of the present parties of the country, in which the organization of the Whigs, as a party, has been more imperfect. They have trusted solely to public discussion—to appeals to the reason and patriotism of the people, and have confidently relied upon truth only, as sufficient to sway the minds of our honest and Republican populations.

The conduct of our opponents has, in every respect, been the opposite of ours.

The immediate annexation of Texas, is the only affirmative proposition, which they have supported. In all else, they have but opposed the doctrines of the Whigs, without offering any substitute. They have been against the Whig Tariff as they are for. They denounced a National Bank, but have not dared to support Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasury. They opposed the distribution of the Land fund amongst *all* the States, but have not avowed their willingness to surrender it to the new States.

During the whole canvass, their organization has been complete; and even neighborhoods have been allotted to the particular charge of individuals, able and willing to supply, by private circulation, what could not be hoped from open discussion. Meantime, the most false and infamous publications have been freely circulated, by virtue of Congressional franks, with a zeal and industry never surpassed by them, or any former occasion; and support has been sought to a bad cause by a mean attempt to awaken prejudices in one part of the State, against the people of another.

Yet, against such odds, we have effected a triumph which, under any circumstances, would have been glorious. It is true, the majority on the Governor's vote has not reached that of 1842. We all know the *local* causes, as between the candidates for that office, has lessened Mr. Graham's vote in Counties, which have yet exhibited unbroken Whig strength in the canvass for the Legislature; and which, we have no doubt, will, in the great question of November, rally to the support of Clay, with an unanimity, not exceeded by that which marked the support of the lamented Harrison.

The Whig Central Committee feel then, fully warranted in sending joyous greetings to their brethren, not only within the State, but throughout our glorious Union. We have met and conquered the enemy—have opposed falsehood with truth—abuse, with manly refutation, or dignified silence—and, with the patriotic cry of Clay and our country, have overborne and silenced the shout of Polk and Texas!

We have reason to rejoice, and we do rejoice at a triumph so great in itself, and so full of confident assurance for the future. But one more conflict remains. We exhort you, brethren of North Carolina, to be diligent in preparing for the fourth of November to be, every man, at the Polls on that day. A victory then, will not be enough. It must be a victory worthy of ourselves, worthy of our principles, worthy of our great leader. No State must be allowed to take the lead [illegible] that day. We first nominated [illegible] condition or qualification, inscribed plainly with [illegible] principles which belong to [illegible] our party, we have just secured a triumph, and we owe it to ourselves [illegible] our children, as a great privilege and a high duty, that no State shall exceed us in the vote by which we shall declare for Clay and our Country.

To our brethren in other States, the Committee would speak in the language of assurance. Trust not the false statements which will, every where, be put forth by our opponents, as to the vote of this State in November. Remember that, in North Carolina, was first heard the patriotic shout of [illegible] Independence, and rely upon it as certain, that she will never forfeit that high distinction, by preferring POLK and TEXAS, to CLAY AND THE UNION!

By order, RICH'D HINES, *Chairman.*

FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION.

FROM THE CINCINNATI (OHIO) GAZETTE.

We raise a million a year in Ohio by *direct taxation on lands, stock, &c.* for the support of the State Government. The Polkofoco party, through the Plebeian tracts which we noticed a short time since, go for *free trade and direct taxation!* These tracts have been endorsed by Col. Medary of the Ohio Statesman. It will require say $26,000,000 to support the General Government. Of this *Ohio will have to pay, say one-tenth*, or $2,600,000! An enormous sum! Farmers, mechanics, property holders! how say you? Are you willing to vote for Polk, in order to *increase your taxes from one to three millions six hundred thousand dollars? To three times more than you now pay!* Answer at the ballot-box.

PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.

We have so often expressed our disapprobation of betting on elections, that we should deem it unnecessary to repeat our opinion, were it not by way of apology to some Whig friends who requested us yesterday to announce that the same old sum of "THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS" on TENNESSEE had not yet been called for, and rather than leave the money uninvested till after the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, it is offered against *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* ON THE GENERAL RESULT.

We objected to making this announcement upon conscientious scruples, though we presume, from the high spirits of our opponents to-day, the party offering the bet will be sought out without proclamation.

Napoleon's cook boasted that he could dress a chicken in three hundred and sixty-five different ways, and thus from the same material furnish the Emperor's table with a new dish every day throughout the year.—But the versatility and skill even of French cooks are, we think, quite surpassed by Loco politicians, who can cook a lie and serve it up as a new dish through a series of years; of the actual accomplishment of which we can remember many instances. It is said the professional cooks of Paris care very little about the quality or kind of meat that is to serve as the basis of the dish; and so our political cooks care very little about the subject-matter of a story the basis of a dish.—Like the French *cuisnier*, they can make any thing out of any thing. It is a wonderful business, and has been carried to a surprising perfection.—*Fredonian.*

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last report, Opinions have been delivered by the Court, as follows:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Hall *v.* Harris, in Equity from Montgomery, directing the decree to be reversed and the injunction continued to the hearing. Also, in Whitfield *v.* Broadhurst, in Equity from Wayne, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Clements *v.* Foster and others, in Equity from Davie, directing an account to be taken as to some of the defendants and dismissed as to the others. Also, in Newsum *v.* Newsum, from Wayne, reversing the judgment below.

By Daniel, J. in State *v.* Small, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Saltar, *v.* Bryan, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Guion's Ex'rs *v.* Murray, from Hyde, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dewey *v.* Bowers, *et al.* from Wake, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Jones and others *v.* Perry and others, in Equity from Nash, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Bradsher (relator) *v.* Lea's heirs, in Equity from Person, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Otey *v.* Green, from Wake, reversing the judgment below.

The Methodists.—From the minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1843–44, just published, (says the N. Y. *Post*) it appears that the nett increase of members during the year, was 102,831. This, added to the increase of the previous year, namely, 154,624, makes the unprecedented increase of 257,455 in the short period of two years, and the whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,171,356. The number of the travelling preachers, or regular clergy, is 4,282; of the superannuated, or worn out travelling preachers, 339; and that of the local or lay preachers, 8,087. Total number of preachers, 12,708. In other words, the number of Methodist Preachers in the United States and Texas, exceeds that of the standing army of the United States. It is a fact worthy of notice, that out of the whole number of *travelling* preachers, it was found necessary during the last year to expel only two from the connexion. The number of withdrawals was thirty-one."

A laughable circumstance took place at the Wheeling Theatre on Monday evening of last week, which has been related to us by a friend who was present. The play was the "Hunchback," and a grave old gentleman in spectacles, who sat near the stage, was observed to manifest an intense interest in the progress of the piece. Miss Eliza Logan was playing "Julia" with great force and earnestness, and in the last act, while the young actress seemed to be choking under the effort to smother her towering indignation, the restlessness of the old man's feet and the convulsive twitchings of his face attested his emotion. At length, when, with flashing eye and dilated nostrils, the fiery Julia thundered forth, "do it!" the excited auditor sprung to his feet, and, addressing the astonished Master Walter, exclaimed, "Stop, sir, you've carried this thing far enough! You can't force her to marry!" A roar of laughter from the audience reminded the old gentleman of the fiction of the scene, and he sat down the most abashed individual imaginable.

The Picayune has the following:—

The Polka has set the heads of some of the Northern poets whirling. One of them thus discourses:—

The Polka as danced at the Opera,
Aint the Polka as danced in society;
The latter is much more properer,
And danced with the strictest propriety.
Boston Post.

A destructive fire occurred at Gardiner, Maine, Friday last, by which property was destroyed to the amount of between 50,000 and $75,000 in value.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.

THE TESTIMONY OF A GOOD MAN AND A CHRISTIAN.

It is humiliating to us, as Americans, to know that such a malevolent spirit actuates any portion of our fellow-citizens as has been manifested in the calumnies set afloat against Mr. Clay by the Locofoco press, and by men whose position in society, one would suppose, would have placed them above that sort of warfare. Mr. Clay has been for nearly forty years in public life, and a great part of that time one of our most prominent public men; a man who has filled a large space in the eyes of Europe as well as of America, and whose splendid abilities and eminent public services have called forth the plaudits of the world. For many years he has stood confessedly the first statesman in America, and unsurpassed as such in Europe: even his political opponents have been made to feel proud of him as their countryman. And this is the man against whom, when brought forward for that office for which he is pre-eminently fitted, all the shafts which Falsehood can forge, Envy sharpen, and Malice poison, have been hurled with ferocious energy and malicious intent. Because he stands in the way of that party which has heretofore fattened upon "the spoils," and brought the country to the brink of ruin by their ignorance, corruption and profligacy, they would rob him of that good name which he has acquired by a life devoted to the service of his country, and which has become the property of that country! They let loose upon him the dogs of war, and every petty scribbler who can cry "gambler," "duellist," hisses them on, and exults in having taken part in the chase of such noble game! Think they that the American people are devoid of the feelings of humanity, of justice, and magnanimity; and that they will join in the hue and cry thus raised against one of their most eminent citizens? If they do, either they or we greatly mistake them. We believe that this very attempt to put down Mr. Clay, and destroy him by the poisoned arrows of calumny, will only induce them to cherish him with still warmer ardor and affection, and to support him with still more zeal.

Many there are, doubtless, who have believed the falsehoods sent forth upon the wings of the wind to every part of the country against Mr. Clay, by the Locofocos; but we are sure that when they shall have read the letters which we publish below, from so eminent a divine and so good a Christian as Dr. Bascom, of the Methodist Church, and President of Transylvania University, they will spurn and despise those who have thus endeavored to poison their minds:

[*From the Newark Daily Advertiser.*]
NEWARK, July 9th, 1844.

REV. DR. BASCOM,
President of Transylvania University.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—You will, I trust, pardon the liberty I take in writing to you, when I state that my object is to ascertain from you some testimony concerning the private character of Hon. Henry Clay. I do this at the solicitation of many conscientious, upright men, who appear to have been led to regard Mr. C. as any thing but an honest and upright citizen—a Sabbath breaker—gambler—profane swearer, &c. I would respectfully ask if these things be so. It is not my wish to draw from you a letter for publication, and no public use will be made of your answer, my object being to ascertain how far these representations, which are constantly repeated by the democratic papers of the North, are warranted by truth.

Your answer to the interogatories will much oblige
Yours, very respectfully,
J. G. GOBLE.
Corres. Sec'y Clay Club.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I owe it to *truth, virtue*, and the *claims of society*, without any reference to the political strifes of the day, to say, I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the Hon. H. Clay, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and know the charges enumerated in your letter, against the private character of Mr. Clay, to be UTTERLY and EASILY FALSE. Mr. Clay, as is known to the whole nation, offers no claim to Christian piety, in the parlance of our churches, but in view of the *ordinary accredited principles of good moral character*, no charge can be brought against him, without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice. To each interrogative charge, therefore, in your letter, and reaching me in the shape of a *question*, I return for answer, that I regard one and all of them as shamefully UNJUST, because NOT TRUE, in whole or in part.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. B. BASCOM.

DR. J. G. GOBLE.

After this full, explicit, and unequivocal testimony of one of the distinguished divines of our country, we trust no reader will feel that there can be any farther necessity of pursuing the reckless slanderers of Mr. Clay. It is due to Dr. B., perhaps, that his reply to the letter asking permission to publish the above should be added, and here it is:

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—In your letter of the 9th of July, you called upon me for information respecting the "PRIVATE CHARACTER" of my neighbor, Mr. Clay, assuring me that "many conscientious, upright men" in your section had been induced, by the representations of his enemies, to regard Mr. Clay as ANY THING BUT AN HONEST AND UPRIGHT CITIZEN—A SABBATH BREAKER—PROFANE—GAMBLER, &c." Your letter added, at the same time, that "no public use" would be made of my reply, should one be received from me. Thus appealed to, I expressed to you freely, in relation to the private character of Mr. Clay, what I regarded as due to him, to myself, and the community in which we lived. I need scarcely add, that called upon under similar circumstances, I should most cheerfully attest the good character of any of my neighbors, without reference to political relations or distinctions, nor do I believe any of them would hesitate calling on me, to this effect, should it be found necessary.

In a second letter, just received from you, you ask permission to use my first at discretion, and as no injustice can be done to any one, by allowing you to do so, although my letter was written as private, I know of no good reason why I should withhold the permission you ask, and I therefore accord it.

Very respectfully,
H. B. BASCOM.

DR. J. G. GOBLE.

"*Sort Yourselves.*"—There is a story of the officiating minister at Manchester Collegiate Church, having to marry thirty couple together on Whit-Monday. Towards the end of the service, a female voice cried out imploringly from the midst of the crowd,—"Sir, you have married me to the wrong man!" The functionary called out, "*Sort yourselves, sort yourselves,*" and went on.

The increase in the amount of wool received at Buffalo up to August 1st this year, over that of the whole of last year is 277,000 lbs.; at Cleaveland, 160,000 lbs.; and at Cincinnati, 150,000 lbs.

NEW BOOKS.

SEATSFIELD'S WORKS, or Life in the New World; Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Defence of the Whigs, 25 cents; National Clay Minstrel; Life and Speeches of H. Clay, 2 vols., $1 00; Sargent's Life of H. Clay, 12½; Memoirs of Madame DeArblay, 2 vols., 50; Whig Songs in packages; Whig Tracts in ditto; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Pictorial Bible, No. 5; superior ruled Letter Paper, and a variety of School Books. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

SMITH & GAUSE,

Commission & Grocery Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to be known as the firm of SMITH & GAUSE, and will occupy the corner store in Nutt's brick building, one door North of B. F. Mitchell's.

They will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a supply of

GROCERIES.

They promise prompt attention in selling

Timber, Turpentine, Tar,

And all kinds of Produce committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with.

They therefore hope, by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, to share in the public patronage.

WM. D. SMITH.
SAML P. GAUSE.

August 15, 1844. 21-12w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 16th of September, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the valuable MILLS, well known as Wingate's Mills, situated in the lower part of Columbus county, on a never-failing stream of water. They consist of a first rate Saw and Grist Mill, which are new and built of the best materials. With the Mills will be sold about sixteen hundred acres of LAND adjoining, which is heavily timbered, and calculated for either Timber or Turpentine. There is an easy access to market, as Timber or Lumber can be floated from the Mill at most seasons of the year. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises before the day of sale, as a bargain can be had. Mr. James High, living on the premises, will show the property to any one who may call on him. The sale will positively take place on the day specified, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Terms accommodating, and made known on day of sale.

ROCKWELL & HIGH.

Whiteville, Columbus Co., Aug. 17, 1844. 21-3

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publishers of OLNEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, grateful for the immense patronage it has received, now present to the public a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised. During the past ten years, great changes have occurred upon the earth's surface. By the enterprise of individuals, either from motives of curiosity, or for the purposes of commerce, and by the efforts of enlightened governments, the most distant parts of the world have been explored and laid open to view, and their natural productions, climate and soil made known. The manners and customs of savage nations have become well understood; and the boundaries and extent of the various portions of land and water which compose the face of the earth, have been accurately defined. It has become necessary, therefore, to make some changes in the book, that it may conform to the improved state of geographical science, but the outline and general plan of the work remain the same, so that teachers will still find it familiar; and the author has taken scrupulous care to have the facts agree with the best authorities, and to make it correct in all particulars.—The *Atlas* has been entirely redrawn by Mr. Smith, an eminent geographer in New York, and newly engraved in the best manner on steel. Several important divisions of the world are given upon an enlarged scale; the United States have been more conveniently classified so as to present each State entire. Maps of the West Indies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the British Isles, Central Europe, Michigan, and the newly settled portions of our own country, have, among others, been *added*, making it more full than any other School Atlas; and the whole has been done without regard to expense. The utmost care has been taken to make the Atlas *progressive and clear*, so that it shall lead on the minds of young persons without confusion. By means of appropriate symbols and numerals, the extent of the various countries in square miles—the Population, Government, Religion, and the state of Society, are exhibited on the different maps; and on the map of the world, the animals peculiar to any portion of the earth's surface. It is confidently believed, that it will be found to surpass every other School Atlas hitherto published. The price of the work is low, and every thing which experience and care could do, has been done to merit the continued confidence of the great body of teachers who have always preferred it for its simplicity and adaptation to the school-room, and to recommend it to the favor of all persons who desire to promote good education.

☞ A supply of the above just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844. 21tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lyteh and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

VS.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. Dawkins.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " Col. JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be secured with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the exercise power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, its powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their best and peculiar institutions.*

Maurice Q. Waddell,

Whig Elector for the 6th Electoral District, will address his fellow citizens at Fayetteville, on Tuesday of Cumberland County Court next.

N. C. ELECTION.—Unofficial returns from all the counties are at length received. Hyde gives 220 majority for Graham. In 1842 it gave 221 majority for Morehead. Gates gives 23 majority for Hoke. In 1842 it gave 11 majority for Henry. This will make Mr. Graham's majority 3,275, agreeable to our table published last week. The Raleigh Register makes it 3441.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—In Kentucky, the Whig candidate for Governor is elected by about 5000, and the candidate for Lieut. Governor by about 10,000. The Whigs have largely increased their majority on joint ballot in the Legislature; indeed it is said there are hardly Locos enough elected to constitute a respectable caucus.

In Indiana, it is not yet fully ascertained whether the Whig majority in the House will be 6, 8, or 10. Most accounts represent the majority as 8. The Senate is equally divided, 25 to 25. This of course ensures the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

In Missouri, it seems the Whigs have not been able to carry the Legislature, although they have elected a greater number of members than ever before. The Benionites (the "Hards,") will have a majority in both branches. Edwards, the Hard candidate for Governor, is elected doubtless by 5 or 6,000 majority. The Whigs took no part in the Congressional Elections, and they have likewise gone for the Hards.

In Illinois, the Congressional Delegation is as follows: Robert Smith, Joan A. McClernand, Orlando B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglass, Joseph P. Hoge, Locos, and Edward D. Baker, Whig. Mr. Baker is elected in the place of the Hon. John J. Hardin, who declined a re-election. The Chicago Journal accounts for the anti-Whig vote by the fact that the election was carried against the Whigs, even in that State, *exclusively by alien votes*. A majority of the citizens of Illinois are and have been Whigs, says the Journal. "Aliens vote here; and our opponents always deceive most of them, and induce them to vote with them, until they have lived in the country long enough to learn and judge for themselves." Until this state of things is changed, Illinois may be set down as a Locofoco State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Editors of the National Intelligencer have collected and published, in their paper of the 15th inst., a condensed statement of the late proceedings in various parts of this State, where the principle of resistance to the laws of the General Government is invoked, and the doctrine of Nullification openly broached. Now, whatever might have been the sympathy felt in North Carolina during the memorable Nullification trouble, and how much soever we were and have been inclined to pass over as forgot that flare-up, we are now inclined to resist plainly and boldly this new excitement, which at this moment we think hot-headed and misguided, and disposed to kindle.

South Carolina has rights and interests which are dear to her, and to her sisters in the Confederacy, but these rights and these interests to be taken care of at the sacrifice of what the majority of the Representatives of the other 25 States believe to be an object *great and important*—we mean the protection of our *own industry*—which system has produced and is producing mighty and incalculable benefit to the country! Shall she be countenanced in resistance, nay, rebellion, to the laws of the land, just because the legislation of the country is not dictated as she wishes and desires, or rather as a few ambitious politicians determine it shall be,—for we would except the small band of noble Whigs in her borders?

Shall the peace and happiness of this whole Nation be threatened, because South Carolina notions do not prevail and control? Shall this glorious Union be endangered by South Carolina prejudice and South Carolina selfishness? We say no. With the History of that noble paper, the "Charleston Courier," in opposition to the doctrine of Nullification, "we will draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." We shall do battle for the Union while we have life and can wield a pen; and we shall as zealously and fearlessly oppose all attempts to direct the legislation of the country so as to foster one interest above any or all others. We are jealous of the rights of the States. We believe the perpetuity and integrity of the Constitution require a strict construction of its powers; the just control of all departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, within their appropriate spheres; and unceasing vigilance to restrain the General Government within her delegated circumference.

But it is in vain to talk. This government cannot stand without full scope for the exercise of a generous and magnanimous spirit of concession and conciliation. This spirit is at the foundation of that monument of wisdom, the Constitution of the United States;—glorious instrument! under its mild and benign influence, who can anticipate the destiny of this Republic? If the majority of the Representatives of the people in Congress will pass laws in support of the protective system, and they bear hardly on South Carolina industry, let her people give a new direction to their talents and their capital—for in both she is rich and abounding. Thus *her condition* will change. Let her great men convince their fellow citizens by argument, if they can, and fairly and legitimately seek a change of measures, and they will not seek in vain.

But we think Mr. Clay will settle this question when the debt which the Locofoco party (and South Carolina politicians, many of them, have supported the leaders of this party,) have fastened on the country, shall have been paid off by the operation of the law of 1842. Mr. Clay will use his influence with the good men of the nation to bring the Tariff to the Compromise point—a revenue point.

Let South Carolina, in the exercise of a generous patriotism, be patient. If she would not be blind to her interests, and those of the nation, she would be found supporting Mr. Clay instead of James K. Polk, who has as little claims as he has talents for the office of President of the United States, and who, on the subject which she considers vital to her interests, is—*no man can tell where.*

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.—Col. Jonathan Horton, of Ashe county, has been nominated as Elector in the 10th, and John Baxter, of Henderson county, in the 11th District. The Ticket is now complete, and will be found under our Editorial head.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. TYLER.—Mr. Tyler has published a letter to his "Friends throughout the Union," formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency. This *momentous* proceeding on the part of the acting President will strike all with astonishment, and could they be surprised at any thing John Tyler has done, it would be this his last act. With such *bright prospects* of a triumphant election, it might be regarded as the greatest folly he has yet committed.

But jesting apart, we are really sorry Mr. Tyler has come to this determination. We had hoped, by his accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Tyler Convention, that he would have *stood his hand*, and given his *friends* an opportunity of testing their devotion to him. We were anxious, also, to see how many votes could be polled in the United States for "John Tyler." We have heard so many different opinions expressed, and have been so frequently asked as to the number of *Tyler men* in the United States, that we looked upon the Presidential election as highly important on this matter alone, and therefore felt a corresponding interest in it.

The Baltimore Patriot makes the following remarks in relation to the Letter:—

"The last scene in the Tyler farce, which has amused and excited the ridicule of the whole country for three years, has thus closed. Mr. Tyler has at length appeared on the stage, pronounced the prologue, and with his own hand lowered the curtain. Whether we regard the actors in this farce, or the scenes of which it was made up, it will be looked upon in all time to come, as altogether contemptible—and as, from having been performed in no less a place than the mansion of the President of the United States, tending, to some extent, to degrade the country and its institutions. We could wish, for the sake of both, that all recollection of it could pass from the public mind, and that history should leave no record of its ever having been enacted. But the infamy which covers Mr. Tyler all over, and the political treachery of which he was guilty, are so pre-eminent, that neither he nor his doings can be forgotten, till some other John Tyler shall arise to wipe off all recollection of them by eclipsing in the greater infamy of his acts and the greater baseness of his treachery, all that now is sure to preserve the name and the character of John Tyler, Acting President of the United States, for the scorn and contempt of every honest man of all parties.

"Mr. Tyler has thought proper in the closing address of the farce to indulge in remarks of self-glorification, and has ventured to make statements, which even in the hasty notice we can give his letter to-day, calls for notice.

"In the opening of his address, Mr. Tyler speaks of the "reasons," which influenced him in accepting the nomination made by that most ridiculous of all conventions—the Tyler Convention held in this city in May last—as having "lost much of their original force!" It was indeed time for him to retire, if that which was in the beginning destitute of either respectability or influence, and was altogether without political or moral power, had lost any of its force. Even Tylerism, weak and imbecile as it is, could gain no strength from relying upon such a broken reed.

"But it is not true, that the reasons which he gives for withdrawing have any foundation in fact, or are really those which operated upon him. It is not true, and Mr. Tyler has an inward conviction that it is not true, that his conduct was ever approved by the people. Needs he be reminded at this day,—when the voice of a deceived people is coming up from every quarter, calling upon Henry Clay to do the work which they desired to have done in 1840, but which his treachery prevented being done—that the reverses the Whig party met with in 1842, were entirely owing to the political apostacy of John Tyler, which while it astounded the country, disgusted the people and kept them from the polls? So far from the people looking with favor either upon him or his measures at any time since the lamented death of Gen. Harrison gave him an opportunity to play the traitor, there has never been a day nor an hour in which the voice of every State, county, and city of the Union, if it could have been heard, would not have been one of the deepest censure of him. We speak thus plainly, because we have no idea that now, when Mr. Tyler is attempting to sneak out of the contemptible position where his own vanity and falseheartedness had placed him, that he shall carry with him to his obscure retreat, the affected consolation which the expression of such an opinion, uncontradicted, could give him.

"We can only notice one other part of his address. He says he was nominated "to conciliate" a portion of the Whig party of 1840 whom he designates as Republicans and as original supporters of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Tyler was a member of the Harrisburg Convention, and he therefore is guilty of a high moral offence when he makes so unwarrantable a statement as this. He knows that it is not true. The imputation which he would thus cast upon the members of that Convention is so gross, that it requires we should dismiss all forms of courtesy, and stigmatize what he says in this regard, as an untruth. It is unqualifiedly untrue, and without the slightest warrant. Mr. Tyler went to the Harrisburg Convention as the friend of Henry Clay's nomination. If we may believe what he said whilst there, he was the most devoted friend Mr. Clay had in the Convention. He voted friend Mr. Clay had in the Convention. He cried—as, indeed, did many a true-hearted man in the Convention cry—when Henry Clay was not nominated. This was, perhaps, the best moment in John Tyler's life—no doubt the tears he then shed were honest tears. Mr. Clay was not nominated for the highest office, and therefore was it deemed due to him that one of his friends should be selected for the second office. Mr. Tyler was taken as that friend. How fatal was the mistake which the Convention made, is now a matter of history. He was taken as the friend of Henry Clay, and—alas! for the weakness of poor human nature—he became the antipodes of what he was thought to be. HE PROVED A TRAITOR! As such, the pen of the impartial historian to which he appeals, will consign him to the infamy of all succeeding years."

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1844.

The most extraordinary manifesto of Mr. Tyler, withdrawing his former acceptance of the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, will attract universal attention. He has held out long enough to discover, that he could get no one to run with him for the Vice Presidency; that he could get no candidate for Elector in a single District; that he could get a majority in no one county in the Union,—unless it might be in Accomac, which was so boldly pledged to him in his Convention of office holders and office hunters. It has been asserted that the Locofocos have *bought* this withdrawal, by a promise of office for himself or his family and friends; but this is scarcely credible; for they know that he can bring them no strength, and that the only place to which he and his friends could go, would be into the Locofoco ranks. What use, therefore, in buying that which they must necessarily obtain without price, and which is worth nothing when obtained? No: we do not believe that the Locos have thought it worth while to buy Tyler, even though they know they can never realize the spoils to pay his price.

The matter of the manifesto is beneath contempt. Who ever before heard of a President of the United States resorting to the newspapers in reply to the animadversions there and elsewhere made on his public acts, and appealing to a party—nay, to a small fragment of a party,—for an approval of his course of duplicity, treachery, and arbitrary and selfish exercise of accidental power? The spectacle is indeed unprecedented, and may it remain without a parallel. A few months more will rid us of Tyler and Tylerism—forever!

John Randolph is said to have held, that a majority of *one* in Congress was the most reliable of all majorities. I am inclined to adopt his idea in reference to our State election. If Mr. Graham had been elected by 10,000 majority, there is reason to fear that our party would have given way to the confidence of power, and suffered the Locofocos to triumph through our default, as in 1836. Our victory is certainly a substantial one;—Governor by upwards of 3,000, and both Houses of the Legislature. Let every Whig buckle on his armor for the ensuing campaign, and do his whole duty, so that Mr. Clay may have the vote of North Carolina to swell his majority.

A circumstance characteristic of Locofocoism is just stated in the N. Y. papers. Thos. Crystat, a shoemaker, of that city, lately made a Locofoco speech, at one of their meetings. He was about to start to the country to address another meeting, and was told by one of the leaders of the party, that as it was a Tariff neighborhood to which he was going, he must advocate a high Tariff, and assert that Polk was in favor of higher protection than Clay. He was naturally disgusted, abandoned the party, went to a Whig ward meeting, stated these facts, and renounced the party, declaring his determination to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

I forgot to mention in my last, that I saw Mr. Van Buren here ten days ago, looking fat and happy.—The season has been more than usually profitable to the Boarding Houses, especially the two leading houses, the United States and Union Hall, which have had from 300 to 600 each, during most of the Season, and even now, when the cool weather is driving visiters off, they have probably 3 or 400 each. Each of these houses is perfect in its way. The former as a fashionable resort, the latter as a comfortable abiding place, in which one may see enough of fashion, and enjoy more social advantages than in any Hotel I have ever been in. I would decidedly recommend it to all quiet people. As to the waters, they are invaluable, especially to Southern persons, of bilious habits, and the number of familiar faces one sees from year to year, attests the value set upon them by those who have once tried them.

The Fifty-first Anniversary of the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company" was celebrated by a Target Firing on Friday last.

The firing having been gone through, Mr. Nathan Branson, the successful competitor for the prize, was presented with a blue Plume, from the hands of Major Henry McLean, who made a few well timed and appropriate remarks on the occasion.

The detachment of U. S. Soldiers, on duty at the Arsenal, under command of Lieut. Fremont, were present on the occasion, and added not a little to the pleasure of the occasion by going through a number of beautiful manœuvres, bush-fighting, showing the mode of charging a hammock, &c.,—all, or nearly all of them, having served through the Florida War.

After the Company, with their guests, had regaled themselves with a Dinner prepared for the occasion, the military marched up town, fired a salute, and dismissed.

FIRE AT MACON.—An extensive fire occurred at Macon, Georgia, on the evening of the 19th inst., which destroyed some fifteen or twenty stores and dwellings before it was subdued. The Savannah Georgian says: "The fire broke out about midnight, and before it was arrested, destroyed the following stores: the Bar-room fronting Shotwell's drug store; Ludington & Thompson's provision store; the Macon Democrat Office; Dumour's provision store; Mrs. Dumour's Millinery; Bishop & Parson's tinware store; Kerriway's provision store; Cooper's Boarding house; 4 clothing stores, Tisets, Levy & Co's.; and Thos. Wood's Crockerywafe house.

In addition to the above, considerable loss was sustained by E. B. Weed, W. B. Johnston & Co., and Charles Campbell & Co., whose stores were saved by the exertions of the citizens, but their goods were much damaged. We are glad to learn, however, that the above named gentlemen were fully insured.

Mr. Dumour and Messrs. Bishop & Parsons, were not insured; the Ocknulgee Bank building was insured to the amount of $3.000.

The most distressing part is yet to come. Mr. James Willingham, the assistant editor of the Democrat, we regret to learn, lost his life by the falling of a house, and several other persons were seriously injured."

The Locofocos, some short time since, (just before the election,) gave the Whigs to understand, that *Salt river* was in most excellent condition for a voyage. Now, as the Whigs have declined a trip to the head waters of that stream for the present, they would be obliged to their Locofoco friends, who have been suddenly "*taken with a leaving*," if they would continue to keep them advised of the condition of the water as they journey along. We promise them, in behalf of the Whigs, that not a single *poke stalk* shall interfere with their ascent by the middle of November next.

George Bancroft, of Boston, has been nominated as the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Marcus Morton having declined being again a candidate. The Hon. Henry Childs, of Pittsfield, was nominated for Lieut. Governor.

RENUNCIATIONS IN OHIO.—Wm. Bouley

and Benjamin Overhalser, of Clarke county; Samuel Roach, Isaiah Estep, and Samuel Phillips, of Stark county; Absalom Roach, Daniel Steggs, and Louis Moul, of Ross county; Volney Smith, of Medina county; Irwin Fearing and George John, of Washington county; William Bradford, of Adams county; John Sigman, of Guernsey county; and F. E. Curtis, of Lucas county, Ohio, have renounced Locofocoism and joined the Whigs.

We meet with so many renunciations in the papers, that we find it impossible to chronicle them. We give a few, here and there, merely to show that the changes are confined to no particular section of country:

John H. Nelson, having, he says, "become thoroughly convinced that the Locofoco party have departed from the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy, and are pursuing a course diametrically opposed to the best interests of the country," has renounced them in a card published in the Jackson, (Michigan) Gazette.

William H. Kimble, of Lafayette, Ala., until very recently a Locofoco, renounces the party in a letter published in the last East Alabamian.

The Portland (Maine) Advertiser of the 19th gives five or six more specimens of recent change within that State. The following is one of the letters:

BRUNSWICK, August 12, 1844.

The undersigned, citizens of Brunswick, respectfully represent that we have heretofore co-operated politically with the Democratic party; that we were active supporters of Martin Van Buren in 1840, and that we continued to act with the Democratic party until we became convinced that the leaders of said party had abandoned every principle which was calculated to sustain the rights and interests of the American people; that we have been convinced by thorough investigation that the principles advocated by the Whig party are directly calculated to foster and protect the American laborer, as well as the business of the community generally; that we are opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and in favor of the distribution of the land revenue; and that, for these and other reasons which we might name, we have pledged ourselves to support Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen, and such other men as we are assured will sustain the principles and measures which we have adopted.

CHARLES A. POWERS,
JAMES COLBATH,
THOMAS B. WILLET,
GUILFORD GODDARD.

MR. BENTON ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.—We recommend to the perusal of our readers the extracts published in this paper from Mr. Benton's speech at Boonville, relative to Mr. Tyler's "Annexation" Treaty, and the objects sought by many of its supporters. It will be read with profit to all.

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Washington, under date of the 17th, gives as a rumor, "that the union between Tyler and Polk was consummated, by proxy, last night; and that the "consideration," as Captain Dalgetty would say, is to be a foreign embassy to Capt. Tyler for a year, and on his return, a seat on the Supreme Bench."

The Gainesville (Alabama) Clay Club some time since appointed a committee of three to inquire whether there were any Whigs in its vicinity who were disposed to abandon Mr. Clay on account of his position in relation to the Texas question, and after nearly month's investigation made the following report: "Your committee, after a faithful and diligent search of the town of Gainesville and its vicinity, have not been able to find *a single Whig* who has abandoned, or is disposed to abandon, Mr. Clay on account of his Texas views; and in all their investigations they have been able to find *but one* Whig at all disaffected, and his disaffection arises from Mr. Clay's opinions in reference to a tariff."

FOREIGN.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings London and Liverpool files to the 4th inst. The news is not important.

The cotton market has not been very animated, though the trade continued to purchase to a fair extent, so that prices can hardly be said to have been affected.

The weather has been such as to cause the most sanguine expectations of a speedy and abundant harvest.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a cheering nature, and business wears a healthy aspect; there are numerous orders for goods, and workmen find plenty of employment.

MASS MEETINGS.

The Whig Central Committee have appointed Mass Meetings to be held in the ninth Electoral District, at the following times and places, viz: at Lilly's Store, in the Northern part of the County of Anson, on the first Friday and Saturday, being the 4th and 5th days of October next. On the second Friday and Saturday, being the 11th and 12th of October, at Culberthson's. On the third Friday and Saturday, being the 18th and 19th of October, at Gold Hill. And, on the fourth Friday and Saturday, being the 25th and 26th of October, at Mount Mourne, in Iredell County. *All* persons are respectfully invited, and the Whigs are particularly urged to attend.

RICH'D. HINES, Ch'n.

Raleigh, 21st August, 1844.

Out of their own mouths are they Convicted.—The *New York Plebeian*, (the leading Locofoco paper in New York,) in an article on the tariff, holds the following language:

"The Democratic party, throughout the Union, are *opposed* to the present tariff. There is as much unanimity in the party in opposition to the *principles* and details of the present tariff as there is upon any other of the great questions that divide parties. * * * The Democratic party have nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is the most *deadly enemy* of the present tariff; while our opponents have nominated a man who is pledged to sustain it."

Testimony of Mr. Buchanan.—In a speech delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, before the members of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, in August, 1840, when speaking of the nomination of General Harrison over Mr. Clay, he says:

"The Whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they may have been justly proud—a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet I have ever felt for him the highest regard."

We find the following lett[er] ... Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, ... in the town in which Mr. ... resides, which will give our readers some idea as ... the feeling of State pride in and about Columbia:

Mr. Editor: It has been generally circulated that I am going to vote for James K. Polk, and I have been frequently asked why? and I take this method of saying that I will never vote for James K. Polk as long as such a man as Henry Clay is living. I voted for Mr. Clay, with about sixty others, years ago in Maury, and neither Texas nor any other shallow pretext shall prevent me from voting for that time-honored statesman in November next. As to my State pride, my motto is "Remember Hugh L. White."

July 4, 1844. W. L. COLQUITT.

It was remarked, a few days since, by a leading Locofoco U. S. Senator, that the "election in Indiana was the turning point of the contest." We do not regard it as all important, but admit that it is decisive of the fate of Locofocoism. With Indiana they might struggle on vainly to the end: without it, they have nothing to give them even the faintest hope in the contest. It has gone against them, and from this time till November we shall have nothing to do but to rejoice over Whig victories, and they to mourn over Locofoco defeats.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Boston Courier, apologizing for its failure to publish Mr. Choate's Clay Club speech, as promised, says that Mr. C., as he had agreed, did furnish his notes for the purpose: "but," says the Courier,—"we honestly confess it—there is not a man in our office who can read them, or write out the speech from them. We hate thus to disappoint the public, but we see no help for it." We have had some experience with that Champollionic manuscript ourselves, and can appreciate the Courier's dilemma. Our only way of getting out of it was by the author's dictating the whole speech over again to a legible amanuensis.—*N. Y. Express.*

[We copy the above for the benefit of some of our correspondents.]—*Obs.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. BROWN, aged 69 years and 11 months.

In Johnston county, on the 10th instant, Mr. KEDAR WHITLEY, a candidate for the approaching, and a member of the last Legislature.

Near Salisbury, on Saturday the 18th inst., Mr. ALLEN BROWN, formerly of Fayetteville.

At the residence of his father, in Anson county, on the 6th instant, EDWARD J. PARSONS, aged 17 years. In this case we can truly say, that when we are in life we are in the very midst of death. The deceased, though young, and just emerging into manhood's hardy prime, and with a fair prospect of many years before him, met his fate with a resignation and firmness that is almost a stranger to riper age. With many virtues and few faults, alas! alas!

"He is gone to the realms of the blessed,
He is gone to the realms where the wearied find rest.
Some kind angel stood by as he drew his last breath,
And conveyed his spirit through death." [*Com.*

In Simpson county, Miss., on the 31st ult., after an illness of only six days, PLEASANT M., only son of Joseph and Sarah Boggan, in the 19th year of his age. He has left a circle of friends extending as far as he was known, to mourn their irreparable loss. His habits were remarkable for steadiness and industry. He was a complete pattern of obedience and affection to his parents, never tiring in the effort to comply with their wishes. He was also a member of the Baptist Church, and died in the triumphs of a Gospel faith, telling his friends behind that he was going to rest.

He's gone! yes—'tis surely so!
We fain would have him stay,
But ah! his spirit flees the wo,
Of those yet held in clay. [*Com.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 16.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. 18.—Schr. Lion from Onslow. 19.—Schrs. Mogul from Charleston, Patron from Mattamuskeet, Example from do.

CLEARANCES.

August 20.—Schrs. Ellen for Philadelphia, Lion for Onslow, Regulus for New York, Repeater for do. 21.—Brig Samuel N. Gott for Guadaloupe.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 28.

REMARKS.—Business continues very dull. No change to notice in prices of Goods or Produce. Cotton 4½ to 6¼. Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 7½ to 8.—Flour 3¾ to 4½. Wheat 65 to 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Aug. 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 42 a 45; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine.—This article has ranged from 2 12 to 2 20 within a week; sales yesterday at 2 12.

Tar.—Scarcely any coming in: a few sales at 1 15. Timber continues to be in good demand for the use of the Steam Mills, at which complaint is made of a scarcity. Sales at 6½ to 7 dollars.

Shingles.—Sales of fair quality at 2¼.

Corn.—There are two or three cargoes afloat; they are selling out at 42 to 45 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 8, extremes.

A CARD.

☞ The Subscriber having closed the Summer Term in his School, takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and patrons for the generous support they have extended to him since he has been in this place. That the public may be apprised of his expectations, he states that he does not intend leaving the place, but will, at the close of the recess, open his school again under some new modifications, of which notice will be given.

SIMEON COLTON.

August 24, 1844. 1w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History ... of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY ... this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just ... and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Aug ...

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—

A Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken his son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROSE, into co-partnership.—The business of the firm, from and after the 1st day of September, will be carried on in the name of BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

BEVERLY ROSE.

August 27, 1844. 21-4w

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their routes, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR SEPTEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

35,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 33 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1844.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of $3,270, 50 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 34 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1844.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,000, 1 of $2,500, 1 of $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Something Brilliant!

$50,000, $25,000, $15,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

☞ About one prize to a blank!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 do. of $25,000, 1 do. of $15,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 prize of $7,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of $2,617, 2 prizes of $1,250, 60 ditto of $1,000, 20 of $500, 20 of $400, 20 of $250, 25 of $200, 300 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will be sent as follows:

Certificates of a package of	26 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	21 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

August 17, 1844. 21-4pd

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry.
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 17-3m

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons,)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aulogne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 140tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best north North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 25, 1844.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 28. 40tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, selected from his Speeches, by Gen. Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 vols. 50; U. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25, just received, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

Few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale

March 28, 1843. J. HUSKE & SON. 47-tf

NOTICE.

BY Deed of Trust made to me by I— Cash— shall expose to public sale, for use of said Deaton, in Montgomery County, on 30th August next, two tracts of land, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Dick's Creek, containing four hundred acres, being all the Land owned said Deaton in said county. Also four head of Horses, ten head of Cattle, forty head of Hogs, and thirty head of Sheep.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.

July 24, 1844. 17ts

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguera and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy colored Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

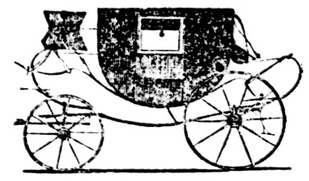
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

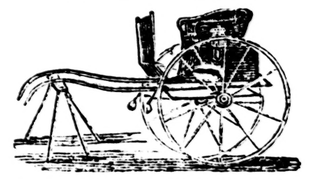
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1843. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

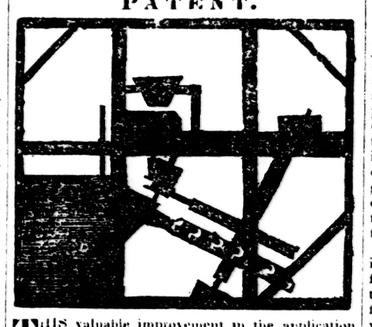
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARR & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq. Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Diary for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased and painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation is strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed in others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, *Ga.*
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sal Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears to have restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore